

t'UAPI'ER CI-XXI.

Mow hear me, O Sushruta, discourse on the
Niddnam of
the diseases of the eye*. Plunging into
water when the
body is extremely heated, straining of the
eyes to observe
objects Which are extremely small; or remote,
excessive sleep
or wakefulness, injudicious emesis,
suppression of urgings
towards vomiting-, particles of dust or beads
of perspiration
'dropping into the eyes, or exposure of the eyes
to dust and
glare, ingestion of large quantities of
liquid food in the
night, voluntary suppression of urgings
towards urination
or defecation, continuous weeping, indulgence in
grief, or in
anger, irascibility, injury to the head, excessive
use of wine,
contrary seasons, over-fatiguing physical labour,
sexual ex-
cesses, and looking through mists or vapours
are the factors
which tend, to derange the local Vayu, Pittam
and Kaphah
which bring on a host of ocular affections,
The Vayu,
Pittam, Kaphah and blood serve as the
exciting factors of
the four several types of Ophthalmia
(Abhishyanda) which-
may be described as the parent of all kinds of
eye-diseases.
An aching, pricking pain in the eyes, horripilation,
dryness and
a sense of irritation in the eyes, heat in the
head and flow-
ing of cold tears are the symptoms which
mark the Vdtaja
type of Abhishyanda, Burning and inflammation
of the eyes,
relief after cold contact, feeling as if hot

fumes escaping
out of the eyes, yellowness of the conjunctiva
and flow of
hot, tears are the symptoms which mark the
Pittaja type of
Abhishyanda. Relief after warm contact,
he. yinesS and
swelling -of the eyes, profuse deposit of sticky
miico^s in the
corners of, and an itching sensation in, the eyes,
and constant
lachrymation are the symptoms which mark the
Kaphaja type
of Abhishyanda. Flow of copper-colour
tears from the
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